

19990528.ba v02_n562.bam.990528

>From ???@??? Sat May 29 04:58:27 1999
Message-Id: <199905290141.d4Sngj016090@sco.theporch.com>
Date: Fri, 28 May 1999 20:40:36 CDT
From: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: BOATANCHORS digest 2562

BOATANCHORS Digest 2562

Topics covered in this issue include:

- 1) Tuckerton Wireless Day - Saturday June 5th
by "John Dilks, K2TQN" <oldradio@worldnet.att.net>
- 2) Tektronix 3S3 wanted
by John Shriver <jas@shiva.com>
- 3) IN-106
by William Donzelli <aw288@osfn.org>
- 4) TRC 75 manual WTB
by Paul Thekan <Paul.Thekan@eimac.cpii.com>
- 5) Radiacmeter anyone?
by polepeeg@aaa4rm.ba-watch.org (Marty's Refl. Drop)
- 6) GRC-9 Production Data
by "Richard Brunner" <rbrunner@gis.net>
- 7) Radiac meter
by Ralph Parker <rparker@istar.ca>
- 8) AM DETECTORS, CONTINUED
by JOHN_SEHRING.parti@ecunet.org (JOHN SEHRING)
- 9) AM DETECTORS
by JOHN_SEHRING.parti@ecunet.org (JOHN SEHRING)
- 10) 6M MIL FM CALLING FREQS
by JOHN_SEHRING.parti@ecunet.org (JOHN SEHRING)
- 11) AM DETECTORS
by JOHN_SEHRING.parti@ecunet.org (JOHN SEHRING)
- 12) BA CB'S
by JOHN_SEHRING.parti@ecunet.org (JOHN SEHRING)
- 13) Re: 6M MIL FM CALLING FREQS
by "Joseph W. Pinner" <kc5ijd@sprintmail.com>
- 14) Re: 6M MIL FM CALLING FREQS
by "Mike B. Feher" <n4fs@monmouth.com>
- 15) Re: 6M MIL FM CALLING FREQS
by "Joseph W. Pinner" <kc5ijd@sprintmail.com>
- 16) Re: FS: Command Set stuff
by William Donzelli <aw288@osfn.org>
- 17) Corrections: Rust - some science behind rust protection
by "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
- 18) HV wiring for NCX-3/M

- by "Wayne & Deb Harrah" <harrah@ia.net>
19) AM DETECTORS CONTINUED
by JOHN_SEHRING.parti@ecunet.org (JOHN SEHRING)
20) FS: command sets and more in Delaware
by Avery Comarow <acomarow@USNEWS.COM>
21) S-40 SERIES
by John M Iverson <jackiv@juno.com>
22) rubber feet anyone?
by Brian.Harris@sv.sc.philips.com (Brian Harris)
23) NC-400 owners
by Brian.Harris@sv.sc.philips.com (Brian Harris)

Message-ID: <374C9B88.6F5B@worldnet.att.net>
Date: Wed, 26 May 1999 21:10:32 -0400
From: "John Dilks, K2TQN" <oldradio@worldnet.att.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Tuckerton Wireless Day - Saturday June 5th
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Special Radio Event!

A special presentation of original artifacts and photographs from local Tuckerton Wireless historians.

Mr. Burrell Adams will be conducting a slide show about the Tuckerton Wireless Station.

Tuckerton Wireless Station was constructed by a German company in 1912, completed in 1914. Its tower originally extended 850 feet above the meadows. It was used by the Navy during World War I. In 1920 it was bought by the Radio Corporation of America. In 1955 it was torn down and sold to a land developer. (It is believed by many that the signal to sink the Lusitania was sent from this station, to the German Submarines.)

For more information and a map:
<http://www.eht.com/oldradio/news/WSC.htm>

--

73' John Dilks, K2TQN

Webmaster for Antique Wireless Information ** New **
<http://www.eht.com/oldradio/awa>

--and--

for the New Jersey Antique Radio Club

<http://www.eht.com/oldradio>

Please visit my OldRadio Museum
<http://www.eht.com/oldradio/museum>

Date: Wed, 26 May 1999 22:18:37 -0400
Message-Id: <199905270218.WAA07070@brill.shiva.com>
From: John Shriver <jas@shiva.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Tektronix 3S3 wanted

Anybody got a Tektronix 3S3 sampling plugin lurking in their basement or barn? I have a lonely P6038 probe that would love to have a 3S3 in the house to connect to. (It would also keep the 3S1, 3S2, and 3S76 company.)

Date: Wed, 26 May 1999 22:32:23 -0400 (EDT)
From: William Donzelli <aw288@osfn.org>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: IN-106
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.91-FP.990526222149.19181G-1000000@osfn.org>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

My old email files are currently in limbo, awaiting for me to get my big RS/6K alive, so right now I am working on my memory. So, the big question comes up...

Who was interested in my old IN-106 insulator for an SCR-284? It is the metal and ceramic type, not the brown or black plastic version.

William Donzelli
aw288@osfn.org

Message-Id: <199905271256.FAA00225@scottie.eimac.cpii.com>
Date: Thu, 27 May 1999 06:50:11 -0700
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: Paul Thekan <Paul.Thekan@eimac.cpii.com>
Subject: TRC 75 manual WTB
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Hello All

I would like to locate a manual to buy or borrow to copy

for the TRC 75 . Fair has a copy at \$100 but I am not sure of the quality or how complete it is.

Thankyou
Paul N6FEG

Date: Thu, 27 May 1999 13:21:53 -0400
From: polepeeg@aaa4rm.ba-watch.org (Marty's Refl. Drop)
Message-Id: <199905271721.NAA09787@aaa4rm.ba-watch.org>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Radiacmeter anyone?

A fella here in town has several "Radiac meters." They're radiation detectors with a remotable probe that has perhaps a 20' connecting cable.

Their meters read logarithmically from .1R per hour to 500.

They were battery powered which leads me to believe they were intended for use in bomb shelters "after the big one." Why? Well I don't think anyone is much good at all after exposure to a, say, 1 R/hr field for over 30 min.

They're in beautiful wooden boxes ~20" x ~20" x ~7". They used a ME1401 tube (electrometer triode?) powered by a stack of 6.7 v. penlite-like cells and 2 1.35v cookie-like cells. All batteries seem to be mercury from V ratings.

Sets made in Canada, have huge 8" 50u-amp meters & no other identification except the following:

Radiacmeter
Remote Monitoring
Probe 1M 5015/TD
6665-21-104-4904 (contract / date??)
Canada Govt. Army Devel. Establishmnet

Ring any bells? Anyone want some?

Marty

Message-ID: <000101bea871\$fe14cf20\$741d29d8@blah>
From: "Richard Brunner" <rbrunner@gis.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>

Subject: GRC-9 Production Data
Date: Thu, 27 May 1999 14:50:58 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

GRC-9 PRODUCTION DATA

RT-77/GRC-9 9157-PHILA-46 s/n 130

This is the earliest and only one constructed according to the instruction book with the keying relay parallel to the front panel, and the bias battery hard-wired. All others have the keying relay perpendicular to the front panel, and the bias battery plug-in. All other series also have the receiver input transformer, T114, with the high-impedance winding not connected.

RT-77/GRC-9 10250-Phila-49 s/n 13417, 26400
Lewyt Corp.

RT-77/GRC-9 15161-PHILA-52 s/n 24038
Lewyt Corp.

RT-77A/GRC-9 3141-Phila-51 s/n 1411
Hoffman Electronics

RT-77A/GRC-9 FR-36-039-L-4-44851(E) s/n 2028
Maxwell Electronics Corp. USA

RT77(A)/GRC-9 15170-PHILA-52-02 s/n 428, 2425
Crosley Div. Avco Mfg. Corp.

RT-77A/GRC-9 10560-Phila-55 s/n 3579
Lewyt Corp.

RT-77/GRC-9 Fr Serie No. 23 March No Norge (no date)
TRT-PARIS (France)

RT-77/GRC-9-GY (no date) s/n 302-14101
Telefunken, Germany

This is the only series without the failure-prone black molded paper bypass capacitors. They are bright orange, slightly larger, labeled .01 μ f \pm 20% 120 V. The manufacturers emblem is a flying dragon within a circle.

This is the summary of data collected thus far. Additional data is welcome.

Richard Brunner, AA1P, rbrunner@gis.net

Message-Id: <3.0.5.32.19990527114713.007a8210@istar.ca>
Date: Thu, 27 May 1999 11:47:13 -0700
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: Ralph Parker <rparker@istar.ca>
Subject: Radiac meter
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

polepeeg said:
>A fella here in town has several "Radiac meters."
>Sets made in Canada...

Hey! You guys give those things back!!!
VE7XF

MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Date: Thu, 27 May 1999 16:27:06 -0400 (EDT)
Subject: AM DETECTORS, CONTINUED
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: JOHN_SEHRING.parti@ecunet.org (JOHN SEHRING)
Message-ID: <9905271627.aa01630@pcusa01.ecunet.org>

Thanks to Dave for great notes on various sophisticated AM detectors!

Diversity reception is so interesting but not so easy simply due to requiring (ideally indentical) multiple receivers. The additional antennas can be almost anything that'll receive as there are liable to be at least space diversity effects from them, and possibly incidental polarization diversity.

On 10 m, I've used a very long wire, a 10 m beam, & 10 m vertical together FB.

The interesting question to me is, how exactly do you combine the AF from the receivers?

The SP-600 Super Pro can combine audio outputs and also bridges the rx's agc lines--the stronger sig's agc will push down the gain of the other receiver(s) so the less strong, and presumably noisier/lower quality sig(s) will be suppressed. I've never heard such a system in action, but probably works well, esp. considering its simplicity.

Other ways (like FM voting receiving systems) select the best quality (what ever that means) signal. Quality can mean strongest (not really the best

for FM) or with best quieting (good for FM).

Leonard Kahn showed that best diversity combining scheme is to combine *all* the post-detection sigs and combine them in a special way, as a function of the ratio of the square root of their SNR.

Figuring out the SNR is not so easy for AM sigs, easy for FM. If QRN level is same at input to all rx's, then, all other things being equal, largest sig level will have best SNR. But it's rarely that simple.

I remember a 10 m FM repeater (St. Louis, output on 29.64(?) MHz) put up by Leo, W0JZY in late 70's/early 80's. It used two receivers driven by unity gain vertically & horizontally polarized antennas. (It used converted Midland/Hygain CB circuit boards for rx--the really ham spirit, these boards were about \$7 @ new!).

I think that signal strength voted which output was repeated. It worked well. You could hear the transitions on switching rx's.

The only commercial product I know of which uses Kahn approach is a wireless vhf/uhf FM wireless mic system. Don't recall mfr. All other wireless mics just select quietest signal.

Sherwood(?) makes a fancy synchronous detector add on, I believe it's on their web site (can't ck, not home). It's not cheap though.

-John Sehring (Tue, May 25, 1999 Custer SD USA) UCC WB0EQ
(temporarily at Midwestern Regional Medical Center, Zion IL)

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Date: Thu, 27 May 1999 16:27:07 -0400 (EDT)

Subject: AM DETECTORS

To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>

From: JOHN_SEHRING.parti@ecunet.org (JOHN SEHRING)

Message-ID: <9905271627.aa01657@pcusa01.ecunet.org>

SSB-AM reception surely does solve a lot of problems, if you have a stable enuf rx, as well as providing some QRM relief.

Yes, the bandwidth issue is real when using SSB filters. The Hallicrafters receivers using 50 kHz 2nd IF (S-76, SX-96, -100, -101*, -115, etc.), you have enuf bandwidth selections (0.5, 1, 2, 3, & 5 kHz) to avoid this, although some residual carrier may sneak thru (that can be notched out by IF notch in SX-100 & later) so you get nice AF response.

You tune to put the carrier at the edge of the "saddle" of the IF bandpass for SSB-AM. You can of course put the carrier in the middle of the BP for DSB-AM reception but then your AF bandwidth is limited to 1/2 of the BW.

A real issue is what an envelope detector sees on an SSB-AM sig when the carrier fades. Even with full carrier present, there will be residual phase modulation at the detector when it sees an SSB-AM signal. I have not done the math on this to quantify it, but it is audible although not overly so. It does not degrade intelligibility at all.

With the carrier faded, the PM on an SSB-AM sig will be much greater. In fact, at zero carrier, it's pure PM. (This doesn't happen with DSB-AM as the two sidebands are both present (except for any multipath-caused comb filtering) & they cancel the possibility of PM.)

Exalted carrier (BFO present) avoids the blasts caused by the fading carrier. Very long release/very fast attack AGC really takes care of the any other problems.

-John Sehring (Tue, May 25, 1999 Custer SD USA) UCC WB0EQ
(temporarily at Midwestern Regional Medical Center, Zion IL)

MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Date: Thu, 27 May 1999 16:27:07 -0400 (EDT)
Subject: 6M MIL FM CALLING FREQS
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: JOHN_SEHRING.parti@ecunet.org (JOHN SEHRING)
Message-ID: <9905271627.aa01667@pcusa01.ecunet.org>

To: boatanchors@theporch.com

May I humbly suggest that MIL gear 6m FM activity also take place on the national FM calling freq of 52.525 MHz? It surely needs activity although the odd split may not be practical with channelized MIL stuff.

-John Sehring (Tue, May 25, 1999 Custer SD USA) UCC WB0EQ
(temporarily at Midwestern Regional Medical Center, Zion IL)

MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Date: Thu, 27 May 1999 16:27:08 -0400 (EDT)
Subject: AM DETECTORS

To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: JOHN_SEHRING.parti@ecunet.org (JOHN SEHRING)
Message-ID: <9905271627.aa01703@pcusa01.ecunet.org>

To: boatanchors@theporch.com

> OK, I conclude that heterodyne reception of a DSB signal requires a
> correctly *phase* locked carrier reinsertion; you would have to have at
> least partial carrier to do that. SSB with partial carrier is not phase
> critical, only frequency critical so synchronous detection would guarantee
> absolute restoration of music pitch. SSB without carrier requires
> quartz stability and fine incremental tuning but does not guarantee
> absolute pitch.
> If I'm missing the boat on something I hope someone will jump in with
> the critical missing information. Thanks for the colloquy. 73.
>
> Arden Allen KB6NAX Vallejo, CA gumbear@pacbell.net

With DSB-SC (i.e. receiving an AM signal using exalted carrier technique) there is also the potential problem of residual PM.

Recall that one very important difference between the complete spectrum of AM & PM (or FM) sigs is that with PM, the phase of the sideband phasors relative to the carrier is shifted by plus/minus 90 degrees (it is 0 degrees for AM signal).

This is necessary for the resultant (carrier + sideband phasors) to vary in frequency/phase with modulation, rather than vary in amplitude as when carrier & sideband phasors are in phase.

If the reinserted carrier is NOT phase-locked to the original carrier on a DSB-SC signal, then the phase relationship between carrier & sideband phasors will drift, the rate depending on freq diffs between BFO & orig. carrier.

It can be 0 or 90 degrees or whatever, all the way to 360 degrees at any time. So you can get pure AM, pure PM & any mix in between. Combined AM & PM produces horrible distortion in AM detectors. This was first looked at in early 30's SW & BC broadcast xmtrs & found to be a source of distortion.

-John Sehring (Tue, May 25, 1999 Custer SD USA) UCC WB0EQ
(temporarily at Midwestern Regional Medical Center, Zion IL)

MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Date: Thu, 27 May 1999 16:27:05 -0400 (EDT)

Subject: BA CB'S
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: JOHN_SEHRING.parti@ecunet.org (JOHN SEHRING)
Message-ID: <9905271627.aa01612@pcusa01.ecunet.org>

To: boatanchors@theporch.com

11 m is still useful to me for checking where the MUF is.

Often, when 10 m is quiet, I ck 11 m, which is often busy. I then know it's worth calling CQ on 10.

Luckily, some Drake twins came thru my shack once that had xtals for 27.0 to 28.0 MHz. I guess they spent some time on CB. The xtals are useful to me for 11 m rx now.

I would add to Barry's BA CB list: Vocaline
Any others?

-John Sehring (Tue, May 25, 1999 Custer SD USA) UCC WB0EQ
(temporarily at Midwestern Regional Medical Center, Zion IL)

Message-Id: <199905272216.PAA03111@magpie.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Subject: Re: 6M MIL FM CALLING FREQS
Date: Thu, 27 May 1999 18:16:29 -0400
From: "Joseph W. Pinner" <kc5ijd@sprintmail.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"

>May I humbly suggest that MIL gear 6m FM activity also take place on the
>national FM calling freq of 52.525 MHz? It surely needs activity although
>the odd split may not be practical with channelized MIL stuff.

John,

It is quite difficult for many mil tactical radios to uuse 52.525 Mc -
the frequencies which were chosen (and I was part of the process) put
radios on channels that can be easily tuned or crystaled.

I do use 52.525 Mc BUT the only sets that can readily use that frequency
are the PRC-277 (an Israeli version of the PRC-77), the PRC-68A, the
PRC-68B, PRC-119, PRC-126 and the PRC-128.

Sets like the PRT-4, PRR-9, PRC-6, PRC-34, PRC-36, CPRC-26 must have
special crystals cut - unlike the frequencies which were chosen where
standard issue crystals exist. Same is true for the WW II era radios.

Of course the PRC-10 and the RT-68 can tune there.

The PRC-25, PRC-77, RT-524 cannot tune there at all.

Joseph W Pinner +
Lafayette, LA
KC5IJD / NNN0PHR
EMail: kc5ijd@sprintmail.com

Message-ID: <018701bea8ae\$70b5efa0\$e11bbfd1@n4fs>
From: "Mike B. Feher" <n4fs@monmouth.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: 6M MIL FM CALLING FREQS
Date: Thu, 27 May 1999 19:04:35 -0700
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I have a PRC-70 and that would work on 52.525 as well. 73 - Mike

Mike B. Feher, N4FS
89 Arnold Blvd.
Howell, NJ, 07731
732-901-9193

Message-Id: <199905280008.RAA11541@magpie.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Subject: Re: 6M MIL FM CALLING FREQS
Date: Thu, 27 May 1999 19:08:13 -0500
From: "Joseph W. Pinner" <kc5ijd@sprintmail.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"

>I have a PRC-70 and that would work on 52.525 as well. 73 - Mike

So true - I forgot that one (and I have one and shouldn't.

Joseph W Pinner +
Lafayette, LA
KC5IJD / NNNOPHR
EMail: kc5ijd@sprintmail.com

Date: Thu, 27 May 1999 20:17:25 -0400 (EDT)
From: William Donzelli <aw288@osfn.org>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: FS: Command Set stuff
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.91-FP.990527201445.19677M-100000@osfn.org>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Yes, I still have beads and splines.

By the way, some of the larger aircraft sets used these as well...

I think I have responded to everyone, but please respond if I have not.

William Donzelli
aw288@osfn.org

Message-Id: <199905280044.UAA24314@flash.naxs.net>
From: "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Corrections: Rust - some science behind rust protection
Date: Thu, 27 May 1999 21:43:55 -0400

In an earlier post on rust protection, I briefly discussed a commercial product called POR-15. Based on the information I had available at the time, the web site of a distributor posted by KE4000, I noted the material appeared to be an organic silicate conversion product. This was based on claims that the product chemically bonded to surfaces and reacted with moisture to cure.

Fortunately I did some additional checking. I have since looked at the original manufacturer's web site and also read the POR-15's material safety data sheet. I thus learned that the material is actually a moisture-catalyzed isocyanate which forms a type of urethane finish. The metal surface, and especially the moisture on the surface, catalyzes the polymerization of the product producing a strong MECHANICAL bond - not a chemical one as the hype alluded to. I had already noted additional advertising hype in my first post, so I should not have been surprised.

As a type of urethane, POR-15 should perform slightly better than most

paint. However, it will not come close to the inorganic zinc coatings I also mentioned.

The need for precautions when using POR-15 cannot be emphasized enough. Naturally you will need chemical resistant gloves (the green solvent-resistant ones at Home Depot, for example). You will also need to use a respirator unless you like to gamble with serious health problems. This is because the material has a very large percentage of isocyanates. These compounds are pretty toxic in the own right, but they are also potent sensitizers. The first slight exposure to isocyanates is generally not harmful to most people. Yet after some period of use, they sensitize the immune systems of a large number of individuals. Continued exposure after being sensitized can be fatal.

To give you an idea of the danger, the MSDS says flatly that respirators should be worn when spraying the material, preferably the supplied-air type. The main active ingredient, diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI), has an OSHA permissible exposure level of 20 parts per BILLION, which is about 2500 times as toxic as carbon monoxide. The American Council of Government and Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) sets an even lower maximum exposure level of 5 parts per billion. The symptoms of exposure are often delayed by several hours so there is no warning.

Very light use of POR-15 can be done safely if you take precautions. The person most likely to suffer major problems are workers in auto body shops which might use the material routinely.

To tie this back into the rust protection thread, this material should give slightly better protection than properly applied paint. I do not know for sure, but I would predict that its overall rust protection is similar to the organic zinc paints. The inorganic zinc coatings followed by a topcoat of paint are still much better.

I apologize for the earlier misinformation.

73, Barry L. Ornitz WA4VZQ ornitz@tricon.net

Message-ID: <015101bea8ad\$849ddf60\$9cd0a0cd@default>
From: "Wayne & Deb Harrah" <harrah@ia.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: HV wiring for NCX-3/M
Date: Thu, 27 May 1999 20:57:36 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="Windows-1252"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Howdy, Folks,

I'm putting the finishing touches on putting my NCX-3 into the truck. However, I have to rewire the harness from the NCXD DC supply and the jones plug that fits the rig; many of the wires are ZIPCORD and are brittle. In fact, i have more BARE WIRING SHOWING than good wiring. BUT, I'm NOT complaining, because a gentleman on this list sold me the unit for \$20. I'm putting the p.s. inside with the radio on the mount, so I only need a couple of feet of it.

But, I'm in a quandry on what "type" of wire to use for the HV leads? Normal stuff of course, is only UL to 600V. I hope to have this going inside of a week, so I'm hoping someone can name a semi-popular source where it can be had. I have NOT tried RAT SHARK, however, as usually when I need something USEFUL I can't find it there.

Thanks,

Buzz (Wayne) Harrah, ke0ms
<http://www.ia.net/~harrah>
<mailto:harrah@ia.net> (home)
<mailto:Wayne.Harrah@mci.com> (work)

MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Date: Fri, 28 May 1999 19:59:13 -0400 (EDT)
Subject: AM DETECTORS CONTINUED
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: JOHN_SEHRING.parti@ecunet.org (JOHN SEHRING)
Message-ID: <9905281959.aa11090@pcusa01.ecunet.org>

To: boatanchors@theporch.com

> >> Finally DSB requires a very low complexity transmitter.....
> >
> >But difficult to operate.
>
> Ridiculous! Look at all the appliance operators who can operate a SSB
> rig. If you mean doing internal adjustments, DSB is much simpler than
> SSB and is comparable to AM in its simplicity.

I agree. All that's needed is a balanced modulator, no filtering needed.

> You lose half your power in a "mirror image" sideband, but this

> loss is immediately made up with a synchronous detector, with some extra
> advantages too. The interference suppression properties of
> synchronously detected DSB or AM are not possible with SSB.

DSB is a form of spread spectrum modulation I think, so some interference resistance & improved SNR is possible with the right detector. The redundancy is also present in FM signals and used to advantage esp. with WBFM to gain interference rejection (QRN & co-channel QRM) & greater SNR.

It is interesting that phasing-type ssb detectors, like the C.E. A or B Slicer, actually provide increased selectivity, without "traditional" IF filtering. The detection process is the inverse of generating SSB using the phasing process. The audio quality of the Slicer is excellent as there are no sharp-shouldered filters in the IF when used with an AM-type receiver.

-John Sehring (Thu, May 27, 1999 Custer SD USA) UCC WB0EQ
(temporarily at Midwestern Regional Medical Center, Zion IL)

Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: Avery Comarow <acomarow@USNEWS.COM>
Subject: FS: command sets and more in Delaware
Date: Fri, 28 May 1999 21:18:01 -0400
Message-Id: <01180126509931@usnews.com>

Folks, this is NOT my stuff. Please send expressions of interest to Jennifer Guise (jguise@bellatlantic.net).

Jennifer and her husband moved into a house a week ago, in Wilmington, Delaware, that was owned by a ham, now deceased. I happened to be there today and spotted a bunch of Command sets, Heathkit battery eliminator, HV power supply, patch panel, and other assemblies all cobbled into a couple of homemade rack mounts. I think the Command sets are receivers. There's a black wrinkle model (ARC-5?) marked from 1.5-3mcs and three plain aluminum (SCR-274?) sets (.52-1.5, 3-6, and 6.9.1). Everything is covered with a thick layer of dust, but my impression is that none of the sets have been heavily modified although the dynamotors are absent. There's also a Heathkit TC-2 tube checker in a drawer below. And a Klipsch speaker.

The Guises don't know anything about this stuff but were smart enough not to accept the offer, by the deceased ham's daughter, to get rid of the radios so they wouldn't be in the way. They live just outside Wilmington, Delaware.

I strongly urge you to personally inspect the gear if you have any interest in acquiring it, since the Guises won't be able to provide you with any

meaningful information about it.

Best, Avery W40GK

To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Cc: <boatanchors@sco.theporch.com>
Date: Fri, 28 May 1999 20:24:13 -0500
Subject: S-40 SERIES
Message-ID: <19990528.202512.16062.0.jackiv@juno.com>
From: John M Iverson <jackiv@juno.com>

I need a bfo coil for a S-40a, I think that any of the S-40 series will work. do not need one with a good shaft, mine is ok. had some water damage here. I have many of the 50 kc bfo coils.

thanks jack

Jack Iverson K0EWU jackiv@juno.com
ARRL, IEEE LM, RCA, AMI, ARCI, QCWA,CCA

You don't need to buy Internet access to use free Internet e-mail.
Get completely free e-mail from Juno at <http://www.juno.com/getjuno.html>
or call Juno at (800) 654-JUNO [654-5866]

Mime-Version: 1.0
Date: Fri, 28 May 1999 20:35:10 -0700
Message-ID: <003510E1.1914@svlima.sv.sc.philips.com>
From: Brian.Harris@sv.sc.philips.com (Brian Harris)
Subject: rubber feet anyone?
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Description: cc:Mail note part

Needing some rubber feet for receiver restorations, I bought a bag of 50. They are 31/32" wide where they contact the cabinet and 11/32" high. A #10 screw fits fine and they have the built-in strengthening washer. I have 42 left. If you need some, let me know. \$1.50 per set of four and I supply the mailing envelopes and pay the postage. Such a deal.

Brian Harris
3521 Teakwood Lane
Plano, Texas 75075

Mime-Version: 1.0
Date: Fri, 28 May 1999 20:35:24 -0700

Message-ID: <003510E2.1914@svlima.sv.sc.philips.com>
From: Brian.Harris@sv.sc.philips.com (Brian Harris)
Subject: NC-400 owners
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Description: cc:Mail note part

I am trying to find out the proper marking on some knobs that are missing from my NC-400. Specifically, the markings on the AFG gain knob, the Crystal Select knob and the BFO knob. Can any of you owners take a look and give me the best description you can muster? Since I a missing two of the black knobs, I suspect I will have to paint some NC300/303 grey knobs black and hand do the lettering with a single bristle paint brush. Thanks for your help. 73, Brian

End of BOATANCHORS Digest 2562
